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16. ABSTRACT

I. Introduction

This survey was initiated by Alan S. Hart, District Engineer, District III, to study the possible effect of vibrations from future heavy freeway traffic on the Crocker Art Gallery. The Director of the Crocker Art Gallery and Members of the Historic Landmarks Commission have expressed concern that the proposed freeway, Route 238, truck traffic vibrations might cause structural damage to this historic building.

A part of a resolution from The Landmarks Commission to the Sacramento City Council reads...... ".....there may be great danger that the vibrations from heavy traffic on the freeway would soon damage and make unsafe the foundations and structure of the gallery.....".

17. KEYWORDS

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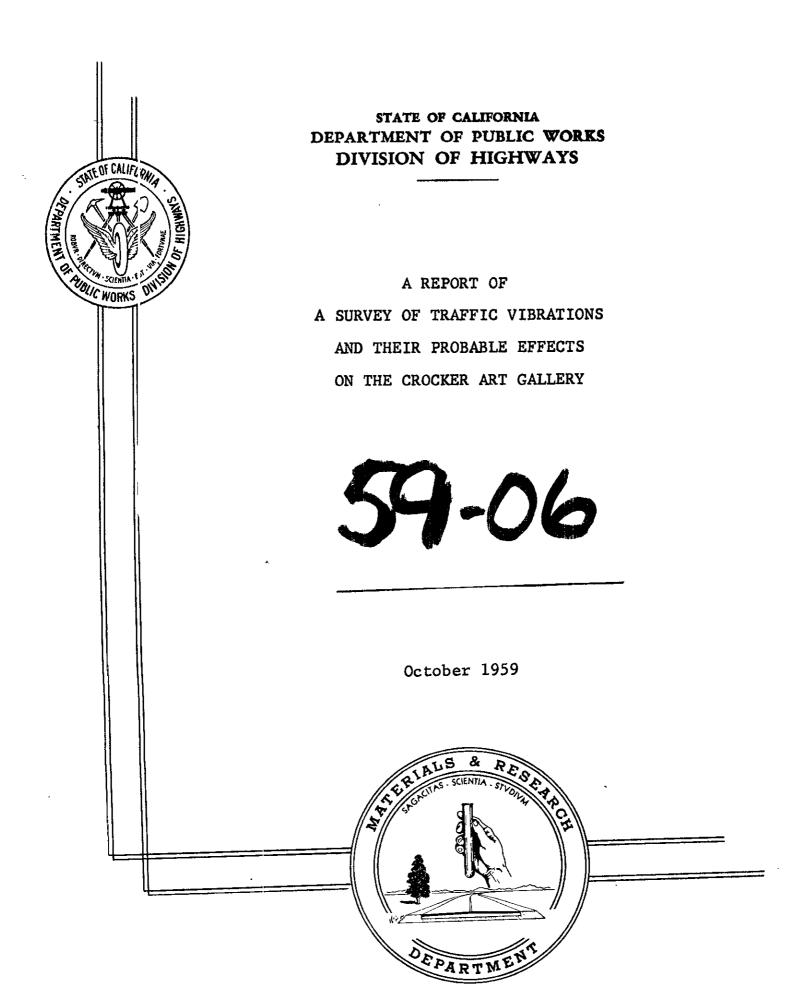
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State of California Department of Public Works Division of Highways Materials and Research Department

Lab. Auth. 100-S-6192 III-Sac-238-Sac 3QT617-R

Mr. A. S. Hart District Engineer District III Division of Highways Marysville, California

Dear Sir:

Submitted for your consideration is:

A REPORT OF

A SURVEY OF TRAFFIC VIBRATIONS

AND THEIR PROBABLE EFFECTS

ON THE CROCKER ART GALLERY

Study made by				•		Structural Materials Section
						J. L. Beaton
Work supervised by					•	J. E. Barton
Report prepared by	o •	• •	• •	۰	٠	. J. E. Barton and W. Chow

F. N. Hveem

Materials and Research Engineer

JEB/WC:mw
cc: JCWomack
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 Dist. III (6)

I. INTRODUCTION

This survey was initiated by Alan S. Hart, District Engineer, District III, to study the possible effect of vibrations from future heavy freeway traffic on the Crocker Art Gallery. The Director of the Crocker Art Gallery and Members of the Historic Landmarks Commission have expressed concern that the proposed freeway, Route 238, truck traffic vibrations might cause structural damage to this historic building.

A part of a resolution from The Landmarks Commission to the Sacramento City Council reads
"....there may be great danger that the vibrations from heavy traffic on the freeway would soon damage and make unsafe the foundations and structure of the gallery....".

II. CONCLUSIONS

The vibrations caused by heavy traffic on a freeway at the presently assumed position of Route 238 could not affect the Crocker Art Gallery.

This opinion is based on traffic induced vibrations measured during this study and the following facts:

- The nearest assumed roadway of Route 238 is approximately 600 feet from the Crocker Art Gallery.
- The earth surrounding the Art Gallery absorbs all earth borne truck traffic induced vibrations within 115 feet.

Even if the freeway were built within 115 feet of the Gallery, the magnitude of the truck traffic vibrations would be structurally insignificant.

It was noted during this study that while no traffic induced vibrations could be measured within the building, pedestrian traffic within the building did cause noticeable deflections and vibrations on the second floor.

III. SURVEY

District III has assumed that south of P Street the proposed freeway will be on an elevated structure and north of P Street the proposed freeway could be constructed on either earth fill or a viaduct.

With the above considerations in mind, the Yolo Causeway (see Exhibit 1 in Appendix), which is an elevated structure, and a section of earth filled structure (see Exhibit 5) was selected as typically representative of the proposed type of construction for a vibration study. The locations were selected so that the soil condition would be somewhat similar to that found at the Crocker Art Gallery.

A survey of earth borne vibrations due to truck traffic was conducted at the above mentioned locations.

At the Yolo Causeway, an elevated structure supported on concrete piles, one vibration tester (accelerometer) was placed directly beneath the structure on the ground (Exhibit 2) and two vibration testers were placed in line and normal to the Causeway and 65-feet and 115-feet away from the first vibration tester respectively.

The vibration testers picked up earth borne vertical vibrations due to traffic and the vibrations were automatically recorded on an oscillograph.

Each time a truck traffic vibration record was made the truck causing the vibration was also logged. This gave us our correlation between vibrations and the cause of the vibrations.

Examination of Table I, Yolo Causeway Vibration Measurements at Stations 152 - 153, shows that the average peak to peak displacement directly beneath the causeway due to truck traffic was 0.0004 inches. The average displacement frequency was 20 cycles per second. The average drop off in peak to peak displacement 65 feet away was 50% or 0.0002 inches. The average displacement frequency was 18 cps. The drop off in peak to peak displacement at 115 feet away was to zero as measured by our vibration testers.

At stations 285 - 286, Yolo Causeway, the average peak to peak displacement directly beneath the causeway due to truck traffic was 0.00036 inches. The drop off at 65 feet and 115 feet was to zero as measured with our vibration testers. A typical vibration trace caused by a vehicle at this location is shown by Exhibit 3.

A fill structure located on Highway 40, approximately 1 mile west of the Sacramento Tower Bridge, Station C 176+25 was selected as typically representing the type of fill that might be placed near the Gallery. This fill structure is approximately one mile long and 15 feet high.

A survey of truck traffic vibrations was conducted at this location. Two vibration testers were located in line and normal to the eastbound lanes of Highway 40. Location Map II (Exhibit 5) shows their exact location.

Examination of Table II (Exhibit 8) shows that the average ground peak to peak displacements due to truck traffic at Locations E was 0.00009 inches. The average displacement frequency was 23 cps. The drop off at 100 feet, except Run #11, was to zero.

A preliminary visual inspection was conducted both inside and outside of the Crocker Art Gallery in order to select the best locations for the truck traffic vibration survey. It was noted that the second floor gallery entrance into the main art exhibition room vibrated very noticeably with foot traffic.

An intensive vibration study was made at the Gallery Annex due to its close proximity to 3rd Street on which heavy truck traffic is now carried. (See Exhibits 9 through 16).

Vibration testers were set up to measure vertical, horizontal, and transverse vibrations in the basement window sills of windows 2 and 4, inside the Art Gallery, as shown on Map III (Exhibit 9). Results are shown in Table III (Exhibit 16), and indicate that no measurable vibrations were transmitted into the basement wall through earth borne vibrations.

The vibration testers were then moved outside of the Gallery basement and set up to measure vertical, horizontal, and transverse vibrations on window sill 3. The location is J and is shown on Map III. The results show that the peak to peak displacement due to truck traffic is very small. The average displacement frequency was 100 cps. The higher frequency of vibration indicates that the displacement is due to air borne sound vibration shaking the instruments. The instrument vibration in this case is not due to earth borne vibration.

To measure the amount of earth borne vibration transmitted to Locations K, L, and N, vibration instruments were set up at the above locations to measure vertical displacements. As shown in Table III the measured vibrations due to truck traffic were of insignificant amplitude at the building corners. At Location N, one foot into the street from the curb, the displacement average was 0.00008 inches. The average displacement frequency was 22 cps.

Representative vibration records are included in this report.

IV. SUMMARY

The average peak to peak displacement on the ground directly beneath the Yolo Causeway due to truck traffic was 0.0004 inches. The average frequency was 20 cps. The drop off in displacement was 50% at 65 feet and not measurable within 115 feet with our vibration testers.

The average peak to peak displacement on the ground 25 feet away from the earth fill highway section was 0.0001 inches peak to peak, and not measurable at 100 feet with our vibration testers. The average frequency was 23 cps.

No measurable vibrations were recorded with our vibration testers on the inside basement wall of the Gallery Annex.

Measurable vibrations were recorded with our vibration testers on the outside basement wall of the Gallery Annex. These vibrations were due to air borne truck noises shaking the vibration testers. Displacements are small and in the order of 0.000004 to 0.00001 inches peak to peak. The average frequency was 100 cps.

No measurable vibrations were recorded with our vibration testers on the ground at the two building corners of the Gallery Annex.

Vibration measurements on 3rd Street show an average displacement of 0.00008 inches, peak to peak. The average frequency was 22 cps.

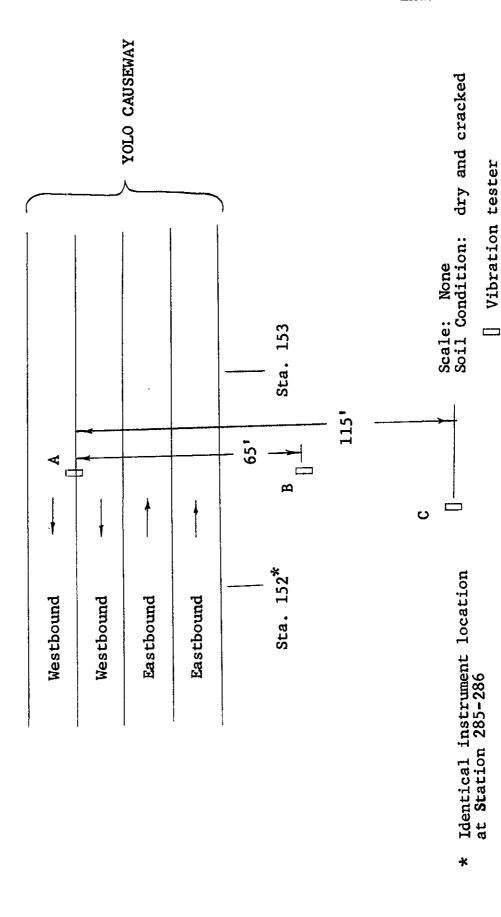
APPENDIX

Exhibit

- I. Map I Location of vibration testers at Yolo Causeway
- II. Pictures of Yolo Causeway
- III. Yolo Causeway vibration record
- IV. Table I Yolo Causeway vibration data
- V. Map II Location of vibration testers at Highway 40
- VI. Picture of Highway 40 fill location
- VII. Highway fill vibration record
- VIII. Table II Highway fill vibration data
- IX. Map III Location of vibration testers at the Crocker Art Gallery.
- X XII. Pictures of Crocker Art Gallery
- XIII-XV. Gallery vibration records
 - XVI. Table III Gallery vibration data

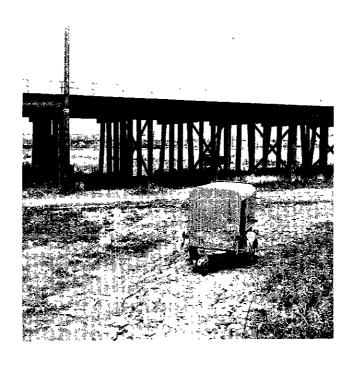
Westbound lanes are supported on concrete piles, eastbound lanes on wood piles.

MAP I VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS - YOLO CAUSEWAY INSTRUMENT LOCATIONS A, B, & C





Location A: Yolo Causeway Vibration Tester in the foreground.



General view Yolo Causeway

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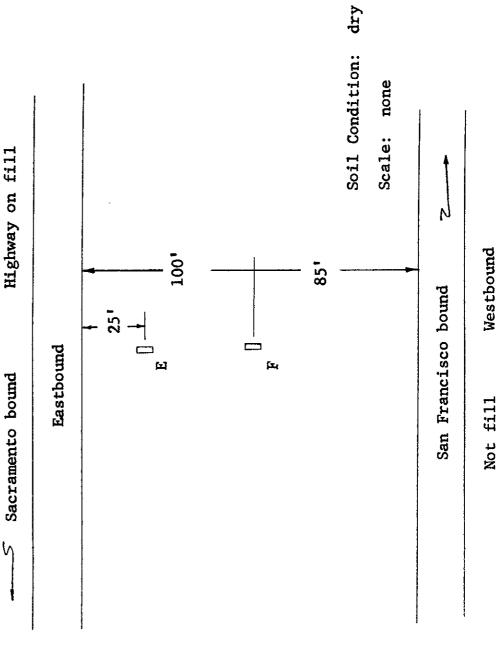
1050 TABLE I - THREE SIMULTANEOUS VERTICAL VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS AT THE YOLO CAUSEWAY - AUGUST 19

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*F = Frequency in cycles per second. *D = Displacement in inches, peak to peak. *F = Frequency in *- Insignificant data for displacement calculations.



VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS - LOCATIONS
Highway 40 Station C176+25, Fill Section
Approximately 1 mile west of Sacramento Tower Bridge





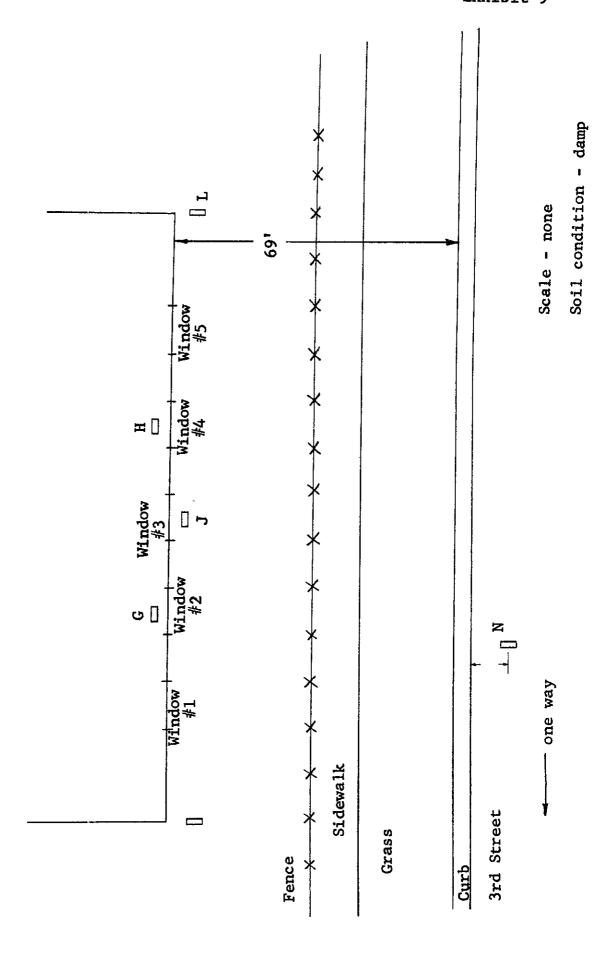
Fill Location on Highway 40 Station C 176+25

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TABLE II - TWO SIMULTANEOUS VERTICAL VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS AT A HIGHWAY FILL - AUGUST 24, 1959

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*D = Displacement in inches, peak to peak. *F = Frequency in cycles per second. *- = Insignificant data for displacement calculations.



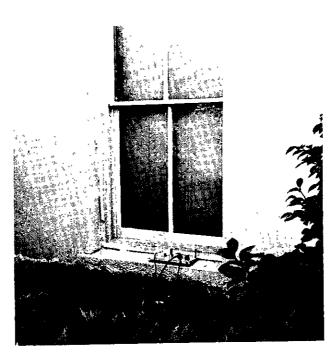
CROCKER ART GALLERY - GALLERY ANNEX

VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS

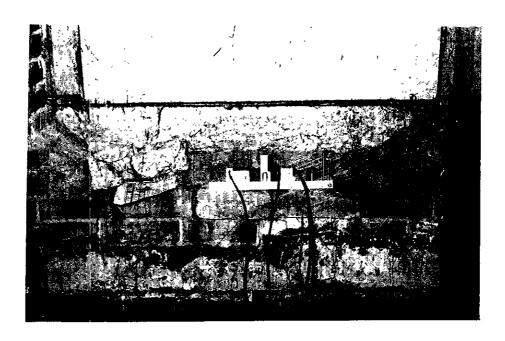
MAP III



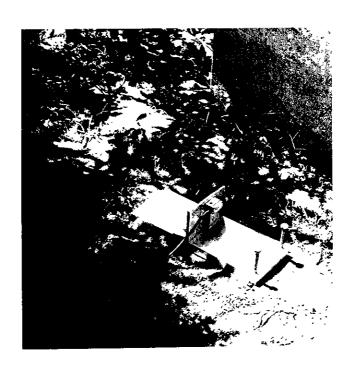
Crocker Art Gallery Annex



Location J Window Sill #3 Vibration tester on window sill #3



Location H: All three vibration testers placed inside the basement and on the brick sill of window #4



Location K: Vibration tester at corner of building.

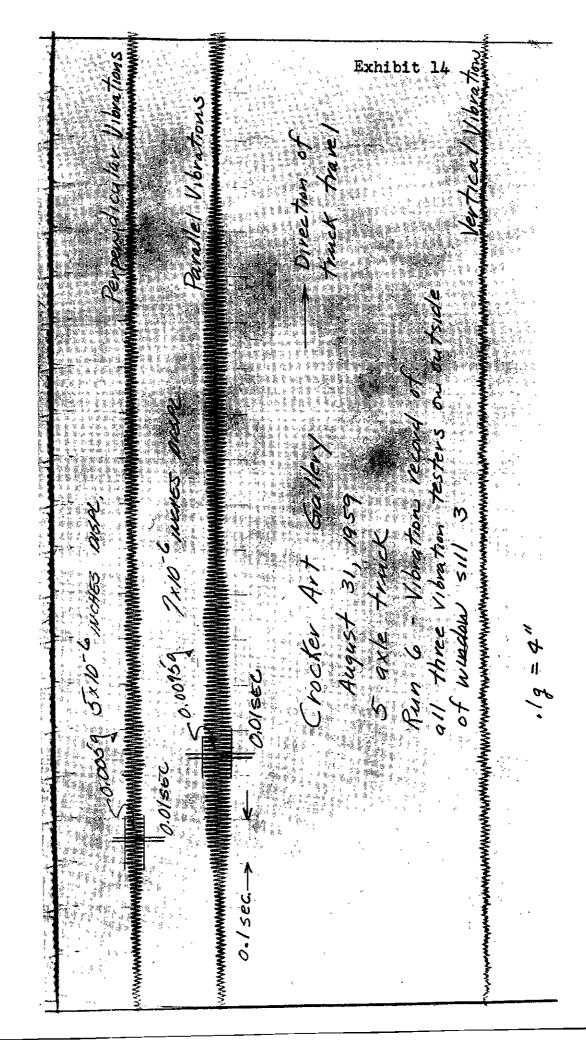


Location L: Vibration tester at corner of building.



Location N: Vibration tester on 3rd Street pavement.

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TABLE III - THREE SIMULTANEOUS VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS AT THE CROCKER ART GALLERY - AUGUST 31, 1959

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TABLE III - THREE SIMULTANEOUS VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS AT THE CROCKER ART GALLERY - AUGUST 31, 1959

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*F = Frequency in cycles per second. *- = Insignificant data for displacement calculations. *D = Displacement in inches, peak to peak.